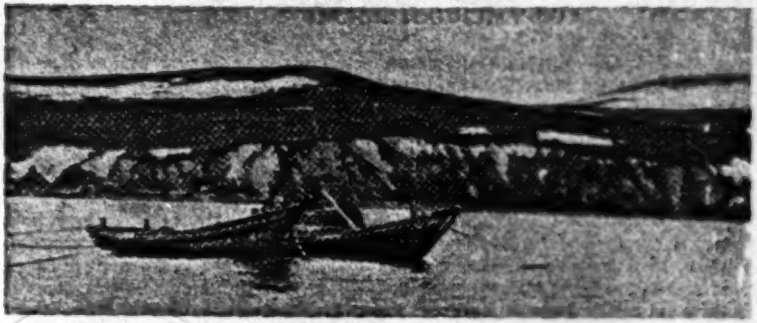
17:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY4 Koryak RY4





Catching salmon with stationary seines. Molotov collective, Olyutorskiy Rayon, Kamchatskaya Oblast.

cattle. The most favorable conditions for the development of vegetable-gardening exist in the Tigil'skiy Rayon. Today, some of the collectives of this rayon not only produce enough vegetables to meet their own needs, but also grow them for sale.

The income of the collectives from auxiliary enterprises, and principally from fur-hunting, is also rising.

At present, there are several millionaire collectives in the Koryak National Okrug. On the leading collective of the Tigil'skiy Rayon, the Kirov collective, the capital fund reached the figure of 2,000,000 rubles in 1951. This collective was organized in 1941 on the basis of an association for the common pasturing of reindeer. The funds of other collectives are also rising. In 1951, the capital funds of the "Path of the North" and the "Beacon of the North" collectives of Penzhinskiy Rayon reached 1,500,000 rubles.

Simultaneously with the growth and consolidation of the collective farms, there is improvement in the life of the Koryak collective-farm members. The collective villages have become larger and more comfortable. The old semidugout has almost disappeared. Today the collective-farm members live in houses of the Russian type—spacious wooden houses with glass windows. Many new villages have sprung up in the tundra as a result of the transition to sedentary life and the enlargement of collective farms. These include Sedanka Kochevaya (Tigil'skiy Rayon), Krestovoye (Penzhinskiy Rayon), the I. V. Stalin collective-farm village (Penzhinskiy Rayon), and others. In the Karaginskiy Rayon, at a spot where there was only one dugout in 1934, there is today a new rayon center—the large village of Ossora.

The modern Koryak village usually consists of several dozen dwellings and farm buildings, as well as buildings housing cultural and other institutions. Among the collective-farm buildings we must note the stables, which are an innovation among the Koryaks. In all the villages there are bathhouses, bakeries and stores. A great deal of attention is paid to the construction of cultural institutions. In every village there is a school (often with a dormitory), a club or a reading room with a library, a medical or a medical-assistant station, and a nursery. Many villages have been supplied with electricity and radio.

The former dispersion of individual areas of Koryak habitation is steadily being overcome. The means of local communication are being improved. Motorized transport (cutters, etc.) is widely used in